



TWICKENHAM

Designed by J. C. Burrow

Published Dec. 7, 1790, by J. C. Burrow, No. 25, South, Audley Street, & G. I. Perkins Esq., Nottingham.

Engraved by G. I. Perkins.

Twickenham.

TWICKENHAM is an exceedingly pleasant village in the hundred of Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex, between ten and eleven miles from London, on the north bank of the Thames. Norden saith, "it is called Twickenham, either for that, at this place, the Thames is divided into two rivers, by reason of the islands there; or else, of the two brooks, which near the town enter into the Thames; for Twickenham (he observes) is as much as Twinam, quasi inter viros amnes situm." The learned Costard ingeniously suggested that the name might be derived either from *Twy*, two,—and *Ken*, view,—the winding of the river here affording two remarkable views—or else from *Twiggen*, the ancient name for osiers, with which the islands abound.

The old church was probably built in the reign of Henry III. about the year 1350. It was a cell to the abbey of St. Valery (or Walerick) in Picardy, and a vicarage ordained and endowed, of which that abbot and convent were patrons. "This church, by the name of Ticheham, was, among others, confirmed to the said abbey by Henry III. in the 54th year of his reign; but after the seizing of the priory of Takeley, in Essex, (with others here in England,) as a cell to the said abbey of St. Valery, with its appurtenances, by Edward III. and then by Richard II. on account of their wars with France, and the utter suppression of the priories alien by Henry V. the two former kings presented to it; till William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, having founded his college in that city, procured of Richard II. the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage to be made part of the endowment and possessions of the said college; whereby the wardens, fellows, and scholars thereof became proprietaries of the said rectory and patrons of the vicarage, which, by way of exchange with the college for the manor of Harmondsworth, came to the Crown. After which Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, gave this parsonage (with others) to the dean and canons of his free chapel in the castle of Windsor, in recompence of certain lands assigned to his father, Henry VIII. by which they became patrons of this vicarage, and have so continued ever since."—The living is valued in the king's books at £11.

The body of the old church being much decayed, fell, or was obliged to be taken down, about the year 1714, but what memorials, in ancient monuments, figures, inscriptions on brass plates, &c. which might have led to more compleat knowledge of its antiquity, were either lost or destroyed at its demolition.—The only brass plate remaining is on a flat stone in the north aisle, and is dated anno 1443.—The tower is about sixty feet high, built of small square stone and flint, and embattled at the top. It contains a good peal of eight bells, one of which is of considerable antiquity, to which the rest have been cast;—on it is the following monkish line, in old English characters—*Multis Annis resonet Campana Jobannis*—and the figures, CXII. A cupola and a new clock have lately been added to the tower; in other respects it remains in its ancient state: the lower part forms the vestry room.—The present church is a plain neat brick building, of the Tuscan order. It was erected by the voluntary subscription of the parishioners. The inside is neatly finished, the altar and galleries faced with oak handsomely carved. The pulpit was fixed to the south gallery; but within these few years it has been removed, and a very handsome one of mahogany placed in the middle aisle: the sounding board is suspended from the roof. Three brass chandeliers hang in the middle aisle—*never to be removed*—is part of the absurd inscription on the one next the altar. The church is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and is called St. Mary's; it is subject to the Archdeacon, and in the Diocese of London.

Mr. Pope's parents and himself are interred in this church: the following inscription, written by Mr. Pope, is on a plain monument in the north gallery.

D. O. M.
Alexandro Pope
Viro innocuo, probò, pio
Qui vixit annos 75 Obiit Anno 1717
Et, Edithæ conjugis inculpabili pientissimæ
Quæ vixit annos 93—Obiit 1733
Parentibus Bene merentibus
Filius fecit
et sibi
Qui obiit Anno 1743—Ætatis 57.

Dr. Warburton, Pope's celebrated friend, erected a more elegant monument for him in the same gallery: a medallion, with the poet's effigies, is affixed to an obelisk of blue marble: the inscriptions as follow;

Alexandro Pope
M. H.
Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis
Amicitia causa Fac. cur
1761
Poeta Loquitur

For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey:

Heroes and Kings your distance keep
In peace let one poor poet sleep
Who never flattered folks like You
Let Horace blush and Virgil too.

Twickenham.

In the same gallery is the stately monument, adorned with naval trophies, of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.—erected by his widow; he distinguished himself in the East Indies, and died 1750, aged 70. There is a long Latin epitaph.

In the church is likewise a vault belonging to the Berkley family—the late Lord Berkley of Stratton was buried there, as was about two years since his nephew, the Honourable Admiral Byron, brother to Lord Byron; and since that period, another of his Lordship's brothers, the Honourable George Byron, uncle to the gentleman who engraves these plates.

Against the north side of the east end, on the outside of the church, is a small tablet inscribed; "To the Memory of Mary Beach who died Nov' 5. 1725 aged 78. Alex: Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy and constantly attended for thirty eight Years In Gratitude to a faithful old Servant erected this Stone."

On the south side the church-yard, and close to the wall near the altar, lies the Reverend George Costard, A. M. many years vicar of Twickenham—he was a man of unaffected piety, blameless morals, and profound erudition, particularly skilled in the Oriental languages and literature, in astronomy, and in the mathematics. He lived universally respected, and died very sincerely regretted.

"Let not a stone tell where I lie."—POPE.

Such was his wish: it has been too strictly adhered to.

The first Vicar of this church was William Broun, being presented thereunto by the prior and convent of St. Valery in November 1332. The present Vicar is the Reverend Robert Burt, L. L. B.

The parsonage-house stands between the church and the Thames; it is very ancient—the front, having lately been stuccoed, presents a picturesque appearance from the opposite ait—whence the present view was taken—in which it screens the lower part of the body of the church.

A branch from the river Colne runs through the parish to the Thames at Isleworth, upon which, within this parish, are the oil mills belonging to Thomas Winsloe, Esq. many years occupied by the late Mr. Charles Barrow, whose son is editor of this work, and above them the powder mills on Hounslow Heath, belonging to Edmund Hill, Esq. of Whitton.

Twickenham has long been a celebrated seat of the Muses, a favorite retreat of the arts, of elegance, and of learning. Here Pope lived and died—here are his grotto and his gardens, (how sweetly sung!)—the large additions made by the Honourable Welbore Ellis have improved them in effect and beauty, without injuring their simplicity—they are still Pope's.—Adjoining resided Mr. Hudson, a painter of the first repute in his time—Sir Joshua Reynolds studied under him: and had the talents of the master been of very inferior rank, like those of Peter Perugino, who taught the immortal Raphael, the extraordinary merit of the pupil would rescue his name from oblivion; his nephew, Mr. May, occupies the house, but his beautiful collection of pictures is chiefly disposed of—as are those of the late Earl of Radnor, where Sir Francis Basset now lives.—Seymour likewise lived here, excellent in portraits of horses,—and another artist still resides in this village, whose works are deservedly held in high estimation—Mr. Marlow. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, whose entertaining letters are a standard of epistolary writing, resided where the very learned Dr. Charles Morton, principal librarian of the British Museum, now lives; in the next house lived Sir John Hawkins, whose history of music is well known; Paul Vaillant, Esq. the present proprietor, has made great improvement in this place. Mrs. Clive, after retiring from the stage, lived many years in a neat box given her by the Honourable Horace Walpole. The great John Duke of Argyle built a capital seat on Hounslow Heath, at Whitton, in this parish; Sir William Chambers, architect, resides in the mansion, which he has lately embellished; the green-house was converted by the late Mr. Gostling into a very handsome dwelling, now the residence of his son, George Gostling, Esq. At Whitton, likewise the late Sir Samuel Prime, eminent in the law, had a seat, since greatly improved by his son, Samuel Prime, Esq.

Twickenham is adorned with numerous villas of illustrious and distinguished characters—to enumerate them is not within this plan. One there is, so closely connected with the arts, it can not be omitted, the seat of the Honourable Horace Walpole; here however it can be *only* mentioned—a cursory account would require a volume. This celebrated place unites so many various charms, that the man of taste—the antiquary—the admirer of genius, and the lover of the fine arts, meet continual gratification.—The peculiar beauty of situation is perhaps the least attraction Strawberry Hill possesses—it contains an extensive and inestimable assemblage of the most interesting works, chiefly illustrative of our history, and the progress of the arts—but far from being confined to this country, or this age, it presents many of the inimitable remains of antiquity, as well as some of the most admired productions of modern artists.





J. HANWORTH

Published Dec. 1. 1790 by J. C. Barrow, N. 25. South. Audley Street.

Engraved by J. C. Barrow

Hanworth.

HANWORTH is a little village in the hundred of Spelthorne, in the county of Middlesex, about thirteen miles from Hyde Park corner.

It is in the diocese of London, and subject to the Arch-deacon, saving only as to wills and administrations, which belong to the commissary.

Hanworth is remarkable for a royal seat, which, "though small, was so much admired by King Henry VIII. that he made it a chief place of residence for his pleasure, *having the Thames in prospect*, and a delicious campaign about it, as well as two good parks on each side, the one called Kenton, the other Hanworth park; where he had at all times the diversion of hunting the buck and hare." The village is at a considerable distance from the Thames, but this does not discredit the above account of its prospect, though the situation no longer commands, as formerly, a view of that river; the lofty screens of Bushy and Hampton-Court parks, with many other plantations made since King Henry's time, now intervene: a very extensive range of the Surry hills, from Richmond to Epsom, and Loansome, still rise in the distance over these woods.—Kenton park, above mentioned, belongs now to Sir Philip Musgrove, Bart.

In the reign of Charles I. this place had the honour to confer the title of Baron on Francis Lord Cottington, who, by that prince, was created Lord Hanworth. He was stedfast in his loyalty to that unfortunate Monarch, and continued in the service of his son, Charles II. in his exile, and was sent with Sir Edward Hyde, ambassador into Spain, where he died at Valladolid. He left no child, so that his brother's son, Maurice Cottington, was his heir. His Lordship presented the communion plate, still used in this church. The title has since been revived, and was conferred on the late Lord Vere Beauclerk, (father to his Grace the present Duke of St. Albans,) who was created Lord Vere of Hanworth.

The church is dedicated to St. George; it is a rectory, (valued in the king's books at £11. 13s. 4d.): the advowson hath, from time to time, been in the gift of several persons, the most ancient of whom that appear, were the family of the Dariells, or de Hariells, whose seat was at Lillington in Buckinghamshire, and thence bears the name of Lillington-Dariell to this day, and was so called above four hundred years since; for, among the patrons of this church, we find that Roger Dariell, who presented to it in 1362, is stiled *Dominus de Lillington-Dariell*. His Grace the Duke of St. Albans is now patron of this living.

Terrier, in 1610—33 acres of glebe land, a parsonage house tiled, a barn, a stable, and a hay-house, all thatched.

Mr. Staveland, in his history of churches, has an observation which will account for the obscurity in which we must frequently leave the origin of these buildings: he remarks, that very few ancient churches have any memorial of their particular founders, of their building, or dedication, especially our ordinary parish churches; these chiefly took their rise from the piety of individuals, who, from laudable motives in general, studiously concealed their names: surviving relations have, in some instances, inscribed the pious deed on the tomb of the deceased; contemporary writers have recorded others; but such instances are comparatively few, and the age of the far greater number can be determined only from incidental circumstances, or from the style of architecture adopted.

The church before us is of the number of those of which the dates are uncertain; but it was probably built in the reign of Edward I. for, in the year 1315, one Adam de Brome appears to be the first rector, being presented thereunto by Edward II. with whom he seems to have been in great favour, being made by him Keeper of his Seal, Chancellor of the Bishopric of Durham, &c.

This edifice is very small; it is built of stone and flint, with many a buttress raised at different periods to prop its mouldering walls. The architecture is beyond what could be expected in so inconsiderable a village and so small a structure. Its antiquity and simplicity recommend it. It stands in Hanworth park, and close to the house of the late Lord Vere, which stands on the site of the original royal seat of Henry VIII. and now belongs to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, who succeeded to that title on the death of his cousin, the last Duke, who left no issue.

The inside of the church is very neat—it underwent a general repair about the year 1775; since which the dry rot has nearly destroyed the floors and has damaged the sides of the pews. The chancel and body of the church are paved with brick. On the north side is a neat oak pulpit. At the west end is a plain marble font: on the base—John Shore—Churchwarden 1775. There is a small vestry room on the north side. Upon a handsome monument, affixed to the south wall, is the following inscription:

Ne oblivione
Conteneretur cara et desideratissima Memoria
Domini THOMÆ CHAMBER Equitis;
Magnum integritatis Nomen et Virtutis Exemplar:
Qui cum diu foras apud Indos Orientales,
Et hic postea Domi apud SUOS,
Felicem vixerat, et longam Senecta:
Lætam obiit placidamq mortem,
Pridie Calendas Martii
Ano. Xti. Juliano Bissextili
MDCXCII.
Hoc illi posuit obsequii Monumentum;
THOMAS CHAMBERS Ar:
Moxpnevis.

Pantworth.

On the north side is a plain tablet of white marble

In memory of two Cousins of
The same name ELIZTH. ISAAK
Both buried near this Place.
Who served two Ladies of the
Same Name MARY CHAMBER
Mother and Daughter, from
Their Ladies Childhood, to
Their own Death:
This Stone was Engraved at
The Request of the younger
ELIZTH. ISAAK. by the younger
MARY CHAMBER, now Lady
Vere Beauclerk. to whose
Disposal she left all she got in
Her service. and departed this Life
In June 1731.

On one of the squares of the pavement, within the rails of the communion table ;



This gentleman immediately preceded the present rector, the Rev. R. B. Gabriel, D. D.

A small marble in the floor of the porch, marks the loss of Dr. Gabriel's daughter ;

E. G.
Rectoris Filiola.
1785.

These are the only monumental memorials in the church.

Three small bells were put up in place of the old ones, which were cracked and rendered totally useless. Chapman & Mears of London Fecerunt 1782 Mess^{rs}. W^m. Shore & Jⁿ^o. Gardner. Ch: Wardens—Peace & Good Neighbourhood—follows the makers' names upon the smallest.

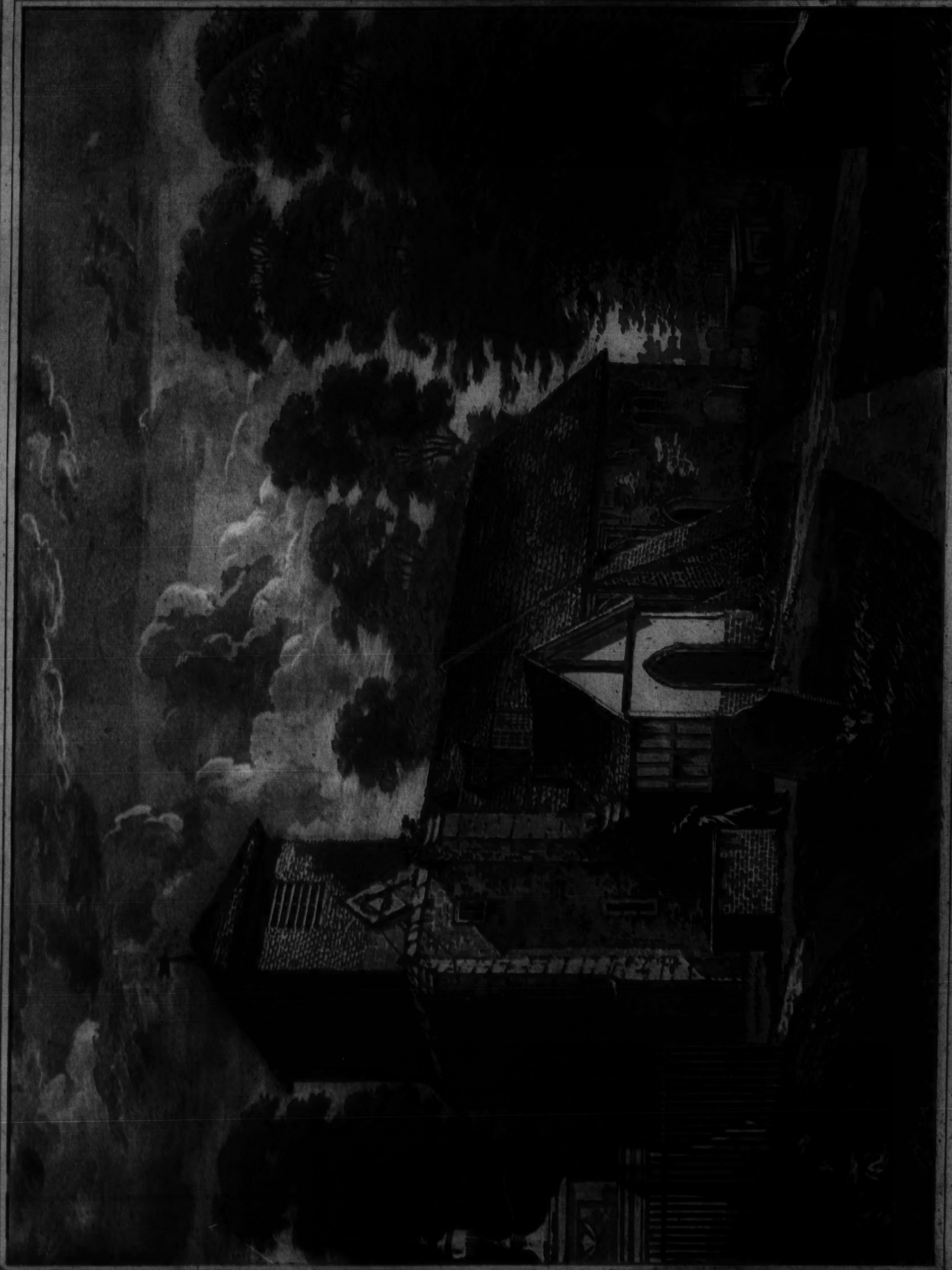
The windows are ornamented with a good deal of painted glass, which was much shattered by the dreadful explosion of Mr. Hill's powder mills on Hounslow Heath in 1775. The arms of King James I. are painted in the east window, over which is a row of eight figures with wings, meant perhaps for angels.

In the window behind the pulpit are the arms of the Killigrews—a very ancient family—they are dated 1606, and are still quite fresh and perfect.

There are other arms in some of the south windows—but much injured by the above mentioned accident.—A *chevron* between three owls, is entire, and in two or three places, in some of the north windows, three tigers *passant gardant*, in *pale*.

It should also be mentioned, that in the south window, nearest the west end, is the fragment of a head, probably designed for our Saviour, of superior execution to the rest—as is another head in the west window.





LEE.

Lee, or Leigh.

LEE, or Leigh, in old Latin, *Laga*, (a place that is sheltered,) is a small, but pleasant village, near the north-west end of Kent, at an easy distance from London, on the border of Blackheath, about three miles and an half from Woolwich. It is in the bailiwick of Sutton Bromley, hundred of Blackheath, lath of Sutton-at-hone, west division of the county, and upper division of the justices in that lath.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Lee was a part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, of whom it was held by Walter de Daway, and is so mentioned in Domesday Book. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret; it is a rectory, in the deanery of Dartford, and diocese of Rochester: it is valued in the king's books at 3l. 11s. 8d. and anciently paid 9d. Chrism. rent to the mother church of the diocese. In the fifteenth Edward I. it was valued at ten marks. By virtue of the *commission of enquiry* into the value of church livings, Mar. 29, 1650, issuing out of the Court of Chancery, it was returned, that Lee was a parsonage, with a house and fifteen acres of glebe land; all worth 70l. per annum; one master Abraham Sherman, enjoying it. The living is now in the gift of the lord Chancellor.

This church is certainly very ancient, but the time when built, or by whom, or whether on the scite of some former structure, cannot now be ascertained. The architecture is Gothic, probably of the thirteenth century. The ceiling is rudely painted with stars, clouds, &c. The pulpit and reading desk are on the south side. On the north side is a projection, probably designed for a vestry-room, over which was a school for poor children; but it has been blocked up many years. In the tower (the upper part of which appears of more modern date) are three small bells; round the largest is the following—"Christopher Hodson made me 1686 Sam^r Lewin Esq^r Church-warden."

The oldest memorial extant is the following, in the chancel of the church, on a brass plate in the old English letter, under an upright female figure, not badly engraved;

Of yo^r charyte pray for y^e soule of Elysabeth
Conhyll who desesyde y^e viii day of Septeber
A^o. MDXIII on her soule Jhu haue mercy.

There was likewise the following inscription: Hic jacet Georgius Hatecliffe, armiger, thesaurarius domini regis in Hibernia, ac unus clericorum compoti hospitii regis. Obiit 1 Augst 1514.—There was another of Henry Byrde, 1545.

Against the north wall, close to the communion table, inclosed with iron rails, is a stately arched monument of alabaster, supported with columns of the Corinthian order, under which are kneeling on cushions, a gentleman in armour, and his lady. At his feet is his crest, a blackmoor's head; and at her's a boar's head or; out of his mouth a peacock's tail proper. Round the base of the tomb are three daughters and one son; and on a tablet of black marble, under the arch, is the following inscription in Roman capitals, gilt:

"Here lyeth the bodies of Bryan Anslye, Esquier, late of Lee in the countye of Kent, and Awdrey his wife, the only daughter of Robert Tirrell, of Burbrooke, in the countye of Essex, Esquier. He had issue by her one Sonne and three Daughters; Bryan who died without issue; Grace, married to Sir John Wilgoose, Knight; Christian, married to the lord Sands; and Cordell, married to Sir William Harvey, Knight; the said Bryan, the father died the Xth Day of July 1604. He served Queene Elizabeth as one of the band of gentlemen pencioners to her majestie the space of XXXtie yeares. The said Awdry died on the XXVth of November, 1591. Cordell, the youngest daughter, at her owne proper cost and chardges, in further testimonie of her dutiful love unto her father and mother, caused this monument to be erected for the perpetual memorie of their names, against the ungrateful nature of oblivious Time.

"Nec primus nec ultimus, multi ante cesserunt, et omnes sequentur."

On the top of the monument are three escutchions with their arms. The whole is immensely disproportionate to the building, and occupies a space that the congregation can ill spare.

The following inscription, in black letter, under a kneeling figure, rudely engraved, is upon a brass plate on the south side opposite the last mentioned:

"When y^e queene Elizabeth, full five Yeres had rained,
"Then Nicholas Ansley whos corps lyes here interred
"At five and twenty yeres of age was entertayned
"In to her servis where well himself he carred
"In eche man's love till fifty and eyght yeres ould
"Being Sergeant of her Seller death him then controuled

1539"

In the chancel is a memorial of Abraham Sherman, A. M. rector, who died 1654; rebuilt the parsonage-house in 1636. The house is close to the churchyard; it has been lately repaired and enlarged, and is the residence of the present rector, the reverend Henry Reginald Courtney, D. D. who was inducted 1773.

In

Lee, or Leigh.

In the churchyard, at the west end, and to the right of the large thorn which is seen in the present view, lies the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Halley, with the following inscription:

SUB HOC MARMORE
PLACIDE REQUIESCIT, CUM UXORE CARISSIMA,
EDMUNDUS HALLEIUS, L.L.D.
ASTRONOMORUM SUI SÆCULI FACILE PRINCEPS.
UT VERO SCIAS, LECTOR,
QUALIS QUANTUSQUE VIR ILLE FUIT
SCRIPTA EJUS MUTIFARIA LEGE,
QUIBUS OMNES FERE ARTES ET SCIENTIAS
ILLUSTRAVIT, ORNAVIT, AMPLIFICAVIT.
ÆQUUM EST IGITUR,
UT, QUEM CIVES SUI VIVUM
TANTOPERE COLUERE,
MEMORIAM EJUS POSTERITAS
GRATA VENERETUR.

Natus } est A. C. { MDCLVI.
Mortuus } { MDCCXLIII.

Hoc saxum optimis parentibus
Sacrarunt duæ filiæ pientissimæ
Anno C. MDCCXLII.

Here is also Interr'd Mrs. Margaret Halley
The eldest daughter of the above Dr. Halley
She died on the 13th October 1743
In the 55th Year of her Age
Also Mrs. Catherine Price youngest
Daughter of the above Dr. Halley
Who died Nov. the 10th 1765 aged 77 ye'.
And Mr. Henry Price her Husband.

The neat monument in the left hand corner of this view is to the memory of Thomas Boone, esq. formerly of Lee Place, who died 28 December 1748. His ancestor, Mr. Christopher Boone of London, merchant, founded the alms-house at the west end of the village, for six poor old persons of either sex, and for a school-mistress to teach poor children to read and work.—Near Mr. Boone's monument, close to the west wall of the churchyard, is the stately monument of sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. an eminent merchant, lord mayor of London in 1761, who died 18 January 1768, aged 62. The same tomb includes his lady, Jane; and his brother, sir Thomas Fludyer, knight, with Mary, his wife.

By the side of this lies a plain slab inscribed, "Lieut. Col. Henry Roper of the 66th Regiment of Foot only Brother of the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Dacre—died y^e 22nd Dec^r 1788 aged 41."—Leaning on this marble, the present view was taken.

On an upright stone, seen in the right hand corner of this view, is a memorial of Thomas Spencer, of the kingdom of Ireland, a celebrated painter of horses; he died December 29, 1776, aged 74.

Lord Dacre has an elegant villa here, the grounds round which are divided from the south side of the churchyard by the road leading to Blackheath. This estate he acquired by marriage with the only child of the late sir Thomas Fludyer. Their united hospitality and extensive benevolence add genuine lustre to their rank. There are many other handsome seats in the village.

A bourn or rivulet rises in this parish, which falls into the Ravensbourn at Lewisham. This contributes to improve the meadows through which it flows, and indeed the land throughout the parish is very valuable; but from the hilly situation it swells much in heavy or sudden rains, and is even dangerous, or rather impassable, where it crosses the high road by Lee-Green, rising sometimes ten feet in height; within these few years a brick bridge has been thrown over it—and at each end a high causeway raised of considerable length, at the public expence.

In Lee-lane, leading down to Lewisham, is a pit, where large quantities of house sand is dug, of late years at some risque to the labourers, one of whom, in the last summer, was buried alive, several tons of sand slipping down suddenly upon him; the sides of the pit being cut nearly perpendicular, the loose texture of the sand is often unable to sustain its own weight. This is not the first fatal accident occasioned by the incautious method pursued.





Drawn by J. B. H. J. H.

Published Dec. 1840 by J. C. Burrow, No. 23, South, Dudley Street, & G. L. Burrow, No. 17, N. W. Street.

Engraved by J. B. H. J. H.

Lewisham.

LEWISHAM, or Lewsham, is in ancient deeds written Levesham, a name probably derived from its situation; *Leves*, or *Leswes*, in Saxon, signifying pastures, and *Ham*, a town or village. It lies in a very pleasant valley, and hence some trace its etymology from *Lesnes*, the Saxon name for a valley.

Lewisham is a vicarage, in the deanery of Dartford, and diocese of Rochester; it was given, with its appendages of Greenwich and Coombe, by Elthruda, king Alfred's niece, before the year 900, to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, to which Lewisham then became a cell or alien priory of benedictine monks. Perhaps this is the earliest mention of the place in history, and shews it was considerable even at that remote period. This grant is said to have been confirmed, at the instance of archbishop Dunstan, by king Edgar in 964. It was afterwards confirmed by Edward the Confessor in 1044, with many additional privileges and immunities, by William the Conqueror, by Henry I. and by Henry III. It was appropriated to the same by Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry II. with all its obventions, fully and wholly to be possessed by them to perpetual alms, and to be converted to the proper use of the convent; saving a sufficient support for a curate, together with a clerk, to be presented to the bishop, and to serve in the said church so long as he should remain convenient and useful to the monks, and saving to the bishop all episcopal right, &c. To this grant was witness, among others, Sigon, prior of Lewisham. This was confirmed by bishop Benedict, and afterwards by bishop Richard in 1239.

At the suppression of the alien priories by Henry V. in 1414, Lewisham and its appendages became vested in the crown. The following year the king settled them on his new founded Carthusian priory of Jesus of Bethlehem, at Shene, now Richmond. We find in 1430 a composition between John Bokyngham, prior of Shene, and William Frome, perpetual vicar of Lewisham, to obviate litigation between them concerning the tenths of meadows and woods, belonging to the priory as lords of Lewisham; by which it is agreed to give up to the vicar the best moiety of the tenths: which the diocesan, John bishop of Rochester, by his authority obtained for the mutual peace of the contending parties. Henry VIII. found means to obtain the surrendry, and annexed Lewisham and its appendages again to the crown in his twenty-third year.

James I. granted a lease for forty years to sir Nicholas Stoddart of Mottingham, in this county, and gave the fee simple of this manor and rectory to John earl of Holderness, who, dying before the above lease expired, left his interest in the premises to his brother sir John Ramsey, knight, whose son, John Ramsey, esq. upon the expiration of the said lease, about the year 1645, sold the fee simple to Reginald Ghrame, esq. Towards the end of Charles the second's reign, Mr. Ghrame sold this manor, with the rectory, parsonage, and advowson of the vicarage of Lewisham to admiral George Legge, afterwards created baron Dartmouth, of Dartmouth in the county of Devon. His son, William, the late earl, was created viscount Lewisham and earl of Dartmouth, in whose family they have ever since continued. The present incumbent is the reverend William Lowth, A. M. elder brother to the late learned bishop of London: he was presented to this vicarage in 1739. He is also a prebend of the cathedral church of Winchester, and rector of St. Margaret, Rochester, to which he was inducted in 1731: being at present the senior clergyman in the diocese.

Lewisham is valued in the king's books at 23l. 19s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 7s. 11d. It anciently paid 9d. Chrism rent, to the mother church. On an inquisition, taken upon oath, of the profits and revenues of the bishopric of Rochester, 53d Henry III. it was returned that the bishop was entitled to receive a yearly pension of four marcs from the church of Lewisham. In the 15th Edward I. the church of Lewisham was valued at 20 marcs, and the vicarage at 10 marcs. To the writ of Edward III. in his twentieth year, the bishop returned that the abbot and convent of Ghent possessed to their own proper use this church taxed at 20 marcs, but that they were not resident. To the *commission of enquiry*, March 29, 1650, it was returned that Lewisham was a vicarage worth 120l. per annum, that the house and 54 acres of glebe land, were worth besides, 50l. per annum.

Of the old church, dedicated to St. Mary, no part is now extant except the tower, to the height of the present church; it was a very ancient Gothic structure: the entrance was by a large porch, descending one step, and into the church two steps more; thus the floor was level with the vaults under the present church. The church had a double roof, the east end supported by a large central pillar, from which sprung the arches of the roof: the ceiling was painted, rudely representing clouds, stars, &c. the floor was of small square red tiles. In the body of the church were four rows of pews; the two middle rows joined; the side rows were separated by an aisle quite round the church; there was no gallery; the pulpit and reading desk were placed against the north wall.—Several very handsome monuments were in the old church, which are now deposited under the present church, particularly those of dean Stanhope, the Dyer family, the Sims, &c. &c. which it is hoped some of the remaining branches of the families will rescue from their present obscurity.

“ On the north side of the chancel was an ancient stone coffin, cased over with board, which formed a seat in two pews near to the rails of the communion table. It probably contained the remains of one of the priors of the convent, or cell, that was in this parish.” Thus far *Thorpe's Registrum Roffense*. When the old church was pulled down, there was a stone coffin, described as in this situation, but level with the floor, with a stone lid, which was taken up and examined; the skeleton was nearly entire, and the hair perfect: it was buried under the present vaults. John Norbury, the first prior of Lewisham, tradition says, was the party.

The body of the church falling to general decay, particularly the central pillar just mentioned, required very expensive repairs to support it, and being likewise too small to contain the increased number of inhabitants of the parish, parliament, in the year 1774, passed an act to empower commissioners, therein named, to take down and rebuild it; and for that purpose to raise the sum of 5000l. by annuities, to be paid by a rate, not exceeding one shilling in the pound, upon the rents of all houses and lands in the parish; which sum parliament afterwards extended to 7000l. The church is a regular substantial building of small square stone; it does credit to the architect,
Mr.

Mr. Gibson, and not less to the present earl of Dartmouth, whose taste dictated that elegant simplicity prevalent through the whole. There are four rows of pews, divided by three aisles, and there are commodious galleries. The pulpit and reading desk stand on the south side of the middle aisle near the east end. The late Samuel Spencer, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surry, and then an inhabitant of this parish, presented a neat organ. There is a good peal of eight bells.

Over the north door leading to the gallery, on a plain tablet, is the following: "Margaret, first wife of Jasper Valentine, after married 33 yeares to Abraham Colfe, pastor of Lewisham, having bene above 40 yeares a willing nurse, midwife, surgeon, and in part physitian, to all, both rich and poore; without expecting reward, and having left an annual guift of 20 shillings to the poore; being neare 79 yeares old, was buried heere THE 19 of March Año Domini 1643."

Over the north door of the gallery is a neat monumental medallion, and underneath; "Jos. Innes, Sept. 7. 1779 aged 34, Fell a victim to the Toils of Public Duty in Jamaica—Threatened with a French Invasion. That Deportment which, in Life, Gained universal Esteem, Rendered Friends doubly sensible of Their peculiar Loss."

On the north side of the organ, a large basso relievo of white marble, with a border of black marble, has lately been placed by Mr. Petrie;

" Sacred to every conjugal virtue
" This monument is erected to the memory of
" Anne Dick Petrie

" Who departed this life on the 11 of February 1787, aged 25 years
" And whose remains are deposited in a vault near this place."

" The remains of their only son
" John

" Who died on the 17 February 1789
" aged 7 years & 6 months
" are likewise deposited in the same vault."

An elegant female, laying on a couch, appears at the point of death, her right arm and hand extended towards some cherubs, which are seen in the clouds above: beside her stands a figure embracing her left arm; the grief evident in his countenance and attitude mark him for her nearest relation: at her feet are genii deploring her loss, one of whom holds up an infant in its arms, as if to take its last farewell. The whole has a fine effect. It is the work of Mr. Vanpook of Brussels. The fixing of it up was entrusted to Mr. Banks, R. A.

An elegant monument has since been erected in the south gallery to the memory of the wife of Geo. M. Macaulay, esq. alderman of London, and one of the sheriffs for the year 1790.

On the outside, over the lower window at the east end of the south wall, is a small tablet, seen in the present view. "Here under lyeth buried the Body of Abraham Colfe, late minister of this parish of Lewisham, who departed this Life the fifth Day of December, anno domini 1637."

This truly worthy man and zealous pastor left a considerable property entirely to charitable and benevolent purposes, founding an almshouse, a grammar, and a free school, in Lewisham; in short, his will is a singular and judicious instance of beneficence; to which the Leather-sellers' company are trustees. Mr. Colfe (so his name is spelt in his will) was appointed curate of this place in the year 1604, under Dr. Hadrianus Sadriana, and was inducted to the living by advowson from king James, 1st May 1610.

In the churchyard the following deserve note; they are on the north side, near the yard wall: "Here Lieth interred the Body of the Rev^d. Mr. John Inglis 11 years and 7 months Vicar of this Parish, who departed this Life 18th Oct. 1739 aged 40.—Also the Body of Mr. John Inglis, M. D. Uncle of the above, Fellow of the Royal Society, Assistant Master and Marsbell of the Ceremonies in the Reigns of Queen Anne, King George the 1st and his present Majesty who departed this Life VIII May MDCCXL aged 77. Also the Body of Catherine Wife of the above Rev^d John Inglis by whom he had XIV Children, who departed this life 17th June 1747 aged 41."

"Benjamin Martin—He was the first promoter of the Design of erecting a monument to the memory of Shakespear in Westminster Abbey, which was carried into Execution by him, with the assistance of Dr. Mead and Mr. Pope, by the profits of a play, the prologue spoken on that occasion was wrote by him." He died Oct. 25, 1763, aged 64.

The village consists of one rural street, more than a mile in length, composed of numerous neat and handsome houses, many of them agreeably retired from the road, and sheltered with trees. A small clear brook, rising at Rushy-Green, runs by the road-side through the village; this, shaded at intervals with elms and limes, adds much to the beauty of the place. The river Ravensbourn, meandering through the parish in a direction nearly north and south, receives this water, and the brook from Lee, a little below the town, and thence proceeds to the Thames at Greenwich. The inhabitants in general are opulent and respectable; this village, being but six miles from London Bridge, is a convenient and agreeable recess for the merchant and man of business.

An abundant variety of rich, extensive, and highly interesting scenery presents itself round this spot. The Oak of Honor Hill, towards the westward extremity of the parish, commands an unrivalled view of London and the whole surrounding country. Queen Elizabeth dined under the oak which in her time grew on its summit: that tree is perished, but another is planted in its stead, and the honor is remembered in the name. Within the compass of an easy walk lie Greenwich, (its Park and Hospital), Deptford, Blackheath, and Woolwich, besides numerous adjacent villages.





Designed by A. J. P. [illegible]

Engraved by J. P. [illegible]

Printed by G. B. [illegible]

PLACE HOUSE.

Place House.

PLACE-HOUSE is situated in the parish of Lewisham in the county of Kent, in the road from that village to Sydenham, about nine miles from London Bridge. It is on the banks of the river Ravensbourne, which is said to have flowed formerly to the terrace at the bottom of the garden.

This House was built by Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1580, and was by her presented to her favourite, Essex. The Earl generally resided here, and was frequently honoured with royal visits: Notwithstanding which, he had the address to secrete here his wife, the Countess of Rutland. There still remains an apartment, contrived with the greatest precaution, compleatly fitted up, in so secret a situation as to be difficult of discovery, the only entrance being by a false door from the wainscot of the room, which was the Earl's study. In this place, whenever the Queen chose to visit the Earl, was the Countess concealed; and the door was covered with a large whole length picture of her Majesty. The apartment is to this day known by the name of the Countess's Room.

The following lines are faithfully transcribed from the original, which were cut with a diamond in the glass of one of the windows; and there is reason to believe they were written by Queen Elizabeth's own hand.

LONGUS et INVITO PECTORE SEDIT AMOR.

AND LONG HAS LOVE POSSESS'D MY BREAST IN
DEFIANCE OF ALL MY RESOLUTION.

Sync'e my LOVE seseth Shyning
ALL my Hopes are in dleclyning
Sync'e my day by night is banyst.
All my joy' are fled and Vanyst.

Beware I say'd of Lady Wife
Foresee the end before the fall
Thrice happy is the man and bleast
Who warn'd is by others thrall

From the obvious import of these lines, it appears that the Queen, when these were writtten, had discovered the deception practised upon her. It is hardly probable the Queen would return here after the fall of Essex; and, if written before his death, they shew the strength of her resentment, as well as the agitation of her mind, and plainly indicate the fatal catastrophe that followed.

The house, now mostly in ruins, is the joint property of Messrs. Taylor and Sabin, who purchased it from the executors of the late Brooke, Esq. whose family residence it had been for a number of years.

The appearance of the building, even in its present state, declares its ancient splendor. Remains of spacious and lofty apartments, richly wainscotted, and adorned with laborious carved work, are now converted into lumber rooms and store lofts. Capital bow windows, which were formerly ornamented with the best painted glass the times produced, are now destroyed; and nothing of this kind is left but the arms of England, still entire, in two of the windows.

The late proprietor, Mr. Brooke, who was concerned in the India trade, fitted up two of the rooms in the Chinese taste, with large screens, decorated with grotesque figures as large, and some larger than life, making upon the whole a very singular display of eastern finery combined with old English grandeur.

It is to be lamented, that those who have long inhabited this mansion, should be incapable of esteeming its antiquity, and should have paid no attention to preserve any of its ancient remains. The whole advances rapidly to decay, and will soon be entirely demolished. A representation of the ruins is therefore all that can now be given, to rescue from total oblivion the favourite residence of so eminent a personage as the unfortunate Earl of Essex, and of a spot which possessed charms even for Royalty itself.



Engraved by J. H. Thompson

Published May 30th 1799 by J. C. Bower, N^o 25 South, Adley Street, and G. J. Parkyn, Esq^r, Nottingham.

Designed by J. H. Thompson

Richmond Old Palace.

THE Palace of Richmond, (or West Sheen) was erected by King Henry the Seventh, on the scite of a more antient one, which was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 21st of December, 1498; the King at that time residing there.

In the Conqueror's survey no such manor as that of Sheen occurs, so that it was then entirely waste and uninhabited, or at that time comprehended within some adjoining manor.

That here had been a royal mansion from very early times is certain; for we are informed that Edward the First, at his manor at *Sheene* upon Thames (the prænomens of this place) received the Commissioners of Lanercost Priory, in Cumberland, for the purpose of establishing a new civil government in Scotland, in consequence of an Act passed in the foregoing Parliament, *de ordinatione Scotie*.

How much earlier than this reign our Princes resided at Sheen does not appear; but our records carry the antiquity of Richmond, or more properly of Sheen Palace (for Henry the Seventh changed the name from Sheen to Richmond, he having been Earl of Richmond, in Yorkshire, before he acquired the Crown) near a century higher, than our historians, who all assert that King Edward the Third first built here, and, from the splendour of the fabric, named the place Sheen. But it is probable, and more generally believed, that King Henry the Third was the original founder of a royal mansion in this place, and, perhaps, left it to his son Edward the First to complete. Had it existed any considerable time before the reign of Edward the First, some public records would have borne date there, and some mention would have been made of it by our old historians.

Certain, however, it is that Edward the Third died here of grief for the loss of his warlike son, the Black Prince; whose death was so great an affliction both to him and the whole kingdom, as rendered all consolation ineffectual.

At Sheen also died Queen Anne, wife of Richard the Second, sister to the Emperor Wenceslaus; and daughter to the Emperor Charles the Fourth. She first taught the English Ladies the mode of riding on horseback now in use; the custom having been formerly to sit a horse in a masculine manner. Richard, her husband, mourned so immoderately for her death, that he suffered this palace, from this circumstance abhorred, to go to decay.

Henry the Fifth, however, compensated its late depression by beautifying it with new buildings, and in the adjoining village of *Sheene* erected a Carthusian monastery, dedicated to Jesus of Bethlehem, anno 1413.

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the whole structure was destroyed by fire; but, by the munificence of this King, it rose from its ashes with redoubled beauty, and took the name of Richmond, in honour of the title which the King bore when he gained the crown.

Henry had scarcely finished this admirable seat than he consecrated it by his death.

His son, Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, dated, 21st Jan^y. anno regs. sui 33^o, granted it to his late Queen, Anne of Cleves, for her life, by the name of the Lordship and Manor of Sheen, otherwise called Richmond. She surrendered it by her deed-poll to King Edward the Sixth, dated, 3^d June, anno reg. sui 2^o, from which time it remained in the crown.

Henry the Eighth permitted his favourite, Cardinal Wolsey, to reside here after the surrender of his Palace at Hampton Court to the King, and it is probable that he resided at this place until his disgrace.

Here also the renowned Queen Elizabeth breathed her last, after having managed the government of these realms in such an exemplary manner, as to be beloved by her subjects, feared by her enemies, and admired by all.

On what occasion, and at what time, it was demolished, neither history nor tradition informs us with any certainty. It suffered very considerably in the civil wars, which, in some measure, accounts for its ruin. At present, very little of the Old Palace remains: the Gateway, in the annexed View, is the principal part. This is the more to be lamented, as from the old views of it still remaining, there appears much gothic magnificence and grandeur in this ancient royal fabric.

The Society of Antiquaries in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, have published two views, the one (taken on the Green) from an original painting, whose dimensions are 9 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 11 inches, done, as is supposed, by a Scholar of Ruben's, early in the reign of King Charles the First, in the possession of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, at Richmond, and the other (the river front) from an ancient drawing, in the hands of the Earl of Cardigan (the late Duke of Montague).

In the account annexed to these views is given a very particular description both of the palace and its environs, copied from the original return made by the Commissioners of Parliament, anno 1649, the year after the death of King Charles. By this account, as well as by the views themselves, the building was large, substantial, and convenient. It is therein stiled, "All that capital messuage, "palace, or court-house, commonly called, Richmond Court." The principal part was built of free-stone, with numerous and very spacious apartments, which are all enumerated and described—The following will, perhaps, be a sufficient specimen:

"One fair and large structure or building, three stories high, called the Chapel Building, covered with lead and battled; the lowest

Richmond Old Palace.

" of which stories conteyns one fayr and spacious cellar, very well arched, called the Wyne Cellar, and one little room in the side thereof.
" The middle storie conteyns three rooms, used for the yeomen of the wyne cellar; and two rooms, called the Groom Porters Rooms.
" The third storie conteyns one fayr and large room, 96 foot long and 30 foot broad, used for a chapel. This room is very well fitted
" with all things useful for a chapel; as fair lights, handsome cathedral seats and pews, a removable pulpit, and a fayr case of carved
" work for a payr of organs."

Notice is taken of " one round structure or building of free-stone, called the *Canted Tower*, four stories high, covered with lead and
" embattelled, conteyning one cellar and four handsome rooms, one above another, and one stayr-case of stone 120 steps in ascent: this
" tower is a chief ornament unto the whole fabrick of Richmond Court."

Here were likewise apartments for the Prince: with a handsome garden, orchard, and numerous offices. The whole occupied ten
acres, one rood, and ten perch. Adjoining to which lay Richmond Little Park, containing three hundred and forty-nine acres, one rood,
and ten perch; with a neat lodge in the centre.

A memorandum is made, that " the late King James, by his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, the 9th day of March, in the
" fourth year of his reign over England," granted the passage of water, called Richmond Ferry, " with all and singular profits, commodities,
" and advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining," to Edmund Cook and Edmund Sawyer, of London, gentlemen, from Lady-day,
1622, for forty years, at *thirteen shillings and four-pence per ann.* payable half-yearly, by *even and equal portions*.

The Thames at this place carries the tide sixty Italian miles from its influx: no other river in Europe having an equal advantage, by
which such an extent of country is benefited.

The views from Richmond are at once bold, varied, and picturesque—The eye is lost in landscape, and the mind involved in the
pleasures of the place, selected as a nursery for the Royal Families of England, and more particularly so, as being in the neighbourhood
of the occasional residence of his present Majesty and the Royal Family in the summer season.

At Richmond is also a very curious observatory; and its increase of inhabitants, and resort of nobility, render it so much a place of
fashion, that a theatre has been erected, in which dramatic pieces are constantly performed during the summer season.

Mr. Dundas, Apothecary to the King, and his partner, Mr. Robertson, occupy that part of the palace now standing. A little further
to the right hand, near the theatre, is some of the old garden wall very entire.





MARY-LA-BONNE.

Published April 20th 1840 by W. B. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., and A. J. B. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., N. York.

St. Mary-bourne, corruptly St. Mary-la-bonne Palace.

THE memorials of this edifice, now in ruins, are so blended with those of the parish in which it is situated, that of necessity some account of the one must be given to ascertain the foundation of the other. At Tyburn stood formerly a village and a church, denominated St. John the Evangelist, which falling to decay, was succeeded by that of Mary-Bourne, or St. Mary at the Brook.

About 1238, this brook furnished nine conduits for supplying London with water, till the project for conveying the New River to the city was completed. The lord mayor had a banquetting house here, to which his Lordship, with a cavalcade of aldermen on horseback, accompanied by their ladies in *waggons*, occasionally resorted to inspect these conduits; after which they partook of an entertainment prepared for them at the expence of his lordship.

It appears that the lands of this place belonged to the priory of St. Lawrence of Blakemore, in Essex; and that the manor, as well as the church, was an appropriation to the use of that priory by William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London, in the reign of King John, the charter being confirmed by Roger surnamed Niger, in the seventh year of his consecration, by the concurrence of Godfrey de Lucy, then dean of St. Paul's, and the chapter. At the dissolution of monasteries, the rectory and its appendages were granted by King Edward the Sixth, in the sixth year of his reign, to Thomas Reve and George Cotton, gentlemen, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich, in soccage.

The manor and scite of the capital messuage, with their appurtenances, were afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-third year of her reign, to John Dixon, to be held from the crown for thirty-one years.

King James the First, in the ninth year of his reign, again granted them to Edward Forcet, or Fawcet, to hold of him and his heirs for ever, of the aforesaid manor of East Greenwich. By descent, these possessions came to another Edward Forcet, who at his death left two children, Robert and Arabella. Robert married, and left an only son, who dying very young, the estate, by an agreement in the marriage settlement, devolved on his sister Arabella, who marrying Thomas Austin, Esq. his family afterwards enjoyed it. But, by what misfortune is unknown, the mansion, which formerly boasted of royalty, after experiencing every vicissitude, sunk at last into a residence for boarders; the late Mr. Fountaine having converted the house into a school for young gentlemen. Upon his death, the house remained untenanted; and becoming ruinous, was taken down in the spring 1791, to make room for a range of new and elegant buildings, called Devonshire Place. The plate preserves a view of the east end, which seems to have been added in the reign of Charles the Second.

The building itself had, whilst standing, every appearance of grandeur. The front next the spot of ground which formerly vied with Vauxhall in its gardens and other amusements, was composed of different stories of broad Gothic windows, which, though modernized by the later possessors, sufficiently displayed the ancient magnificence of the structure. It consisted of two wings and a centre, with stately pediments: and some of the original timber, which could not be less than seven hundred years old, is reported to have remained till its late entire demolition.

The park was very extensive, and formerly of great note; for Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassadors with the amusements of hunting, &c. within its pale; all which is now covered with buildings, or converted into pasturage.

It is not unworthy of remark, that in 1626, Henrietta Maria, queen to Charles the First, was compelled, by way of penance, to walk to Tyburn. Charles was so disgusted, and the parliament so offended, by this insolence of the priests, that they and all her majesty's French servants were soon after expelled the kingdom; those servants having formerly insulted the king, by asserting, "that he had nothing to do with them, being an heretic." However, this was a prelude to the war which was afterwards undertaken against France, and rendered famous by the siege of Rochelle.

Mr. Pennant, in his curious anecdotes of London, informs us, that Mary-la-bonne was formerly noted for a gaming-house, the assemblage of the most infamous sharpers of the time. John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, made it his resort, and always gave an entertainment at the close of the season to his companions; and it was his Grace's constant practice to conclude with the following toast: "May as many of us as remain unchanged next spring, meet here again." Quin used to tell the above anecdote at Bath, within the hearing of the late Earl of Chesterfield, when his Lordship was surrounded by a crowd of worthies of the same stamp with the above: and it is not improbable but that Lady Mary Wortley Montagu alludes to the amusements of that time in the following line:—

"Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away."

The parish of St. Mary-la-bonne is situated in the liberty of Finsbury, manor of Tyburn, hundred of Ossulston, and county of Middlesex; and though within the bills of mortality, has so greatly increased in buildings, that it is joined to, and forms a very extensive part of, the western suburbs of London.



Published May 30th 1791 by J.C. Barrow, N^o 25 South. Alley Street, and G.I. Parkyn Esq^r. Nottingham.

Drawn by F. K. S.

Engraved by A. P. S.

St. Alban's Abbey.

THE story of St. Alban's martyrdom in this place, over which the abbey church is built, and his having the honour to be the first person in this island who laid down his life for Christianity, the miracles wrought at his suffering, &c. being so faithfully particularized by Sir Henry Chauncey, [*and in Salmon's History of that county*] in his elaborate account of the antiquities of Hertfordshire, it may be sufficient to mention that its original is of great antiquity, being founded by King Offa, A. D. 794, and dedicated to St. Alban.

In honour of St. Alban this church or monastery had the precedence of other abbeys given it about the year 1154, by Pope Adrian IV. an Englishman, born near this place; viz. that as St. Alban was the protomartyr in England, so the abbot of this place should be the first abbot in England, in order and dignity. After which Pope Honorius, A. D. 1218, confirmed to the abbot and his successors episcopal rights, and exempted them from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln their diocesan; in lieu of which concession, the convent parted with their manor of Tinghurst, alias Fingherst, in the county of Buckingham, to the see of Lincoln.

The privileges of this monastery being thus great, the monks took no less care most magnificently to adorn their edifices, and the lives of the abbots are sufficiently exemplary of their studiousness in being promoters of this grandeur.

Thus during the government of *Eadfrith*, the fifth abbot, A. D. 943, Ulpho, the prior, built a famous chapel to the honour of St. German; and another chapel was built by his licence, where Ulpho, a Dane, and relation of the abbot's, a monk of the cloyster, and a man of great sanctity, had for a long time, like a hermit, tilled gardens, and was remarkable for abstaining from wine.

Abbot *Ulsig* built another chapel, A. D. 950, near that of St. German's, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. And also erected the churches of St. Michael and St. Peter; and procured a market to be kept, inviting people of other villages to inhabit this town, which before his time consisted only of a few houses built near the monastery.

Alfric the seventh abbot, purchased for a great sum of money, the precious cup wherein the body of our Lord was kept. He also purchased of King Edgar, a large and deep fish-pool, lying betwixt Old Verulam and this village; where the abbots and monks had been often times molested by the King's officers resorting thither for fish. After this purchase he drained the water, and made it dry ground. The memory of this pool is still retained by the name of a street.

His successor *Eldred*, searched for ancient vaults under ground at Verulam; and finding several passages artificially arched over, stopped them up, A. D. 969, because they were lurking holes for thieves and vagabonds; he levelled all the ditches of the city. He laid aside all the tiles and stones which he found fit for building, with a design to have raised a new church out of the ruins of the old one, but was prevented by death.

Eadmer, the next abbot, out of the remains of Verulam, built anew the greatest part of this church and monastery, with an intent to have finished the whole, had not death likewise prevented him.

Alfric, besides other donations which he obtained of King Ethelred, purchased Kingsbury manor, with some parks and woods of the King, which he gave to the abbey; and likewise bought the villages of Oxonage and Adulsington for 1000 marks; Northon, Upton, Becces, and Wortham, for 50l. &c.

Leofstan, surnamed Plumstane, prevailed on King Edward the Confessor, to confirm to the abbey, Hadhan, Redburn, Langley, Granborough and Thwanton, &c. He caused the thick and shady woods, near the edge of the Chiltern by Watling-street, to be stocked up, the rugged plains to be levelled, bridges to be built; the uneven ways to be made plain and safe for passage, and gave to a certain knight called Thurnoth, and his two soldiers, Waldef and Thurman, the manor of Flamstead (for which Thurnoth gave him five ounces of gold and a fair palfrey) upon condition that he and his two soldiers should indemnify all travellers from thieves and wild beasts, with which these parts were very much infested, and use all vigilance in time of war, to preserve the safety of this church: which they performed till King William, after having conquered England, took the manor from them and gave it to Roger de Thoni; who willed that right should be done to St. Alban, and that the same service should be strictly performed.—*Leofstan* gave also many ornaments to the church.

Fredric (kinsman and next heir to Canute, King of the Danes) and the next abbot, having opposed the incroachments of the Conqueror, the church was deprived of all its lands lying between Barnet and London; and after the abbot's death the King seized the whole into his own hands, destroyed the woods and impoverished the people; and had not Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury interposed, he had destroyed the monastery; but at length the Archbishop prevailed that his kinsman Paul, or Paulinus, whom he had brought with him into England, should be made abbot, who was accordingly elected, 1077. He rebuilt the church (now in being, and all the other structures, but the bake-house and pastry) out of the stones, tiles, and wooden materials of Verulam, which his predecessors had reserved. He recovered many manors to the church, rebuilt the tower for a bell, and was at the charge of having many choice books translated.

After a vacancy of four years *Richard* was elected 1097. This abbot obtained divers grants of lands for this monastery, and A. D. 1115, new dedicated the church in a very solemn manner; the king, queen, and a vast concourse of other eminent and illustrious persons being present. After he had governed twenty-one years, he died 1119, and was buried in the chapel of St. Cuthbert, which he had built adjoining to the church, as is expressed on his monument.

His successor *Geffry*, gave divers lands to the church, and built a large and noble hall with a double roof, to entertain strangers in, near which he built a handsome bed-chamber, and another house like a hall, with a chapel towards the east. He also gave many rich ornaments to the monastery, with a chalice and cover of massy pure gold, which he afterwards sent to Pope Celestine II. who would have impropriated the church, to mitigate his covetousness.

Ralph, surnamed Gubion, 1146, built the abbot's chambers, adjoining the church; and besides gave divers rich coats and vestments.

Robert de Gorham, covered the major part of the church with lead; and having procured many privileges and lands for the monastery, died 1166.

Simon or Simeon, caused many books to be written for the use of the convent. At his request the Bishop of Durham dedicated St. Cuthbert's chapel to St. John Baptist. This abbot gave a chalice of most pure gold, adorned with incomparable gems, of divers kinds, and a little cup curiously set with gems to lay up the Eucharist in, ordering them to be set upon the great altar of the martyr; and

King Henry II. sent another noble cup, in which the body of Christ might be contained. The abbot gave three other small chalices of gold, and a noble cross of golden plate, with a golden jewel placed in the middle: he died 1188.

Garine de Cambridge, caused a coffin and a shrine to be made wherein he deposited the relics of St. Amphibalus, 1195.

John de Cella purchased the church of St. Stephen, with certain lands thereto adjoining, for 120 marks, which he assigned to the officers of the kitchen; he died 1214.

William de Trumpington rebuilt St. John's chapel, and dedicated it to St. Cuthbert, St. John Baptist, and St. Agnes; he died 1235.

John de Hertford gave a cap well embroidered, with a bushy robe to wear in the choir, and a cup gilded with silver. He also erected a noble hall, which he covered with lead, for the use of strangers, adding many chambers to the same; with an inner parlour and a chimney, a noble picture, an entry, and a small hall; also a most noble entry, with a porch or gallery, and many fair bed-chambers, with their inner chambers and chimnies, to receive strangers honourably.

He was succeeded 1236, by *Roger*, who laid out very considerable sums on the repair of the church; and gave three tuneable bells to the steeple; two dedicated to the honour of St. Alban, the third to St. Amphibalus: which last was used every night as a curfew. Roger died 1290.

Hugh de Everiden 1308, enlarged the revenues of the church, and obtained of Edward I. many vast donations, besides a crucifix of gold set with precious stones, a cup of silver gilt, and many Scotch relics, as well as timber to repair the choir, and 100l. in money.

Richard de Wallingford succeeded 1326, and gave a clock to the church, the like whereof was not to be seen in England.

Thomas de la More, adorned this church more richly than any of his predecessors had done, and paved the floor of the west part. The many gifts which he bestowed amounted in value to 4000l.

John de Whetbamsted, alias Bostock, S. T. P. 1420. He caused our Lady's Chapel to be finely painted with stories out of sacred history; and built a small chapel on the south side of the choir for his own burial-place, causing new windows to be made and glazed in the north part of the church, which before was somewhat dark; and for the same reason he caused a large window to be made in the west end of the north aisle. He made an embroidered vesture for himself and successors, to use when they entered the *sanctum sanctorum*, a new mitre, and a pastoral staff, a chalice of pure gold, a pair of silver censers, and a pair of silver flagons gilt; and built a chapel for the convent, and laid out much money on several granges and manors of the abbey.

John Stock, or Stoke, was a stout defender of the lands and liberties of his church. In his time Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, a great benefactor to the abbey, and who built the divinity school at Oxford, was interred in the choir. This abbot also gave money by his will to make a new bell, which after his own name was called John, and contributed towards new glazing the cloyster. He died 1462.

William Wallingford, 1476, built the rich and sumptuous high altar which cost 1100 marks, and paid 100l. sterling for making a chapel and tomb for himself in the south part of the church near this high altar. He laid out so much in repairs and purchases, that the amount is said to be 8060l. 7s. 6d.

Under the government of abbot *Stevenache*, alias *Boreman*, 1539, the abbey was dissolved, and a yearly pension allowed to him of 266l. 13s. 4d. during his life; the church, however, was purchased by the inhabitants at the instance of the abbot for 400l. and made parochial. The consideration of his having been thus instrumental in preserving his church, which the then proprietor might soon have consented to demolish for lucre of the materials, was the cause that Mary I. intended to have re-instated Boreman in the Abbacy; but her death, and the succession of Elizabeth, totally frustrated every such intention.

The revenues of this abbey, at its suppression, were valued at 2102l. 7s. 1d. according to Dugdale; and by Speed at 2510l. 6s. 1d. The munificent spirit of abbot Boreman having saved from destruction this noble building, it has been kept in decent repair ever since, though all the offices that belonged to it, as the library, cloysters, chapter-house, &c. except a large gate-house, are utterly demolished, and nothing to be seen of them but the scite where the cloyster stood, on the south side of the church, which may be traced at the door of the south aisle, being 129 feet in length, and 21 in breadth.

The cloyster and chapter-house, when standing, were finely embellished with paintings, historical verses and portraits taken out of the Bible. The Rev. Edward Carter, A. M. in the time of Charles II. was a great promoter of the repair of this edifice, in which he was supported by the nobility and gentry, as appears by their arms over the chancel.

The length of the church, from east to west, is 600 feet, whereof from the west door to the high altar, the stone-work of which is of the most beautiful kind, 411 feet, and from thence (including St. Alban's shrine behind the altar) to the end of the Lady Chapel 189 feet.

The breadth of the great cross aisle, from north to south 180 feet, to which the height of the great tower in the middle seems to agree, as probably the height of the nave or body of the church does to the breadth of the body and side aisles, which are above 72 feet.

All the western part, and cross aisle, is wainscoted at top with plain flat wainscot, as in the Lady Chapel. But the choir part is neatly vaulted with wood, and curiously painted by John de Whetbamsted, alias Bostock, the most considerable benefactor this church ever had, as above related.

The whole is leaded throughout, and the Roman bricks, &c. before spoken of, so artificially plastered over with strong lime, that it looks like stone-work.

The arms of the abbey, viz. Az. a cross saltire Or, are used by the corporation as the Borough arms at this day.

The above account is extracted, with little variation, from the elaborate History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies, by Browne Willis, Esq.



Mickleham.

THIS village is situated in a beautiful dale formed by the heights of Norbury park, Box hill, Denbeighs, and Mickleham downs; on the latter of which are vestiges of the Roman *Stratum* which points to Croydon, the *Noviomagus* of Antoninus; and, close by this road, are the remains of a regular *Vallum*.

Mickleham is a rectory, in the deanry of Ewell, and hundred of Walton. Its antiquity and local beauties are striking and interesting: the Roman road, and the several exploratory camps, evince its antiquity: and the dale, formed like a well-planted garden, has the river Mole obscurely winding through the meadows. The prospects from the adjoining summits are delightful: and the purity of the air and dryness of the soil, which is chiefly chalk and sand, render the situation remarkably healthy. The parish is bounded by Dorking, Bookham, Leatherhead and Hedley, taking in a circumference of nine miles.

Mickleham is thus noticed in Domesday Book:

In Copedeshorne Hundred.

Nigellus ten de epo MICKLEHAM. Ansfrigus tenuit de rege. E. Tē 7 m se defd p. v. hid. Tra. ē. 1111. car. In dñio sunt. 11. car. 7 1111. uiffi 7 1111. bord 7 11. ferui. Ibi æccia. 7 11. ac pti. Silua de. 111. porc. T.R.E. ualb. 111. lib. 7 post. L. fol. Modo 1111. lib.

Osauold ten de Ricardo MICHELHĀ

Iste tenuit de rege. E. Tē se defd p. v. hid. m p. 11. hid. Tra. ē. v. car. In dñio. ē. 1. car. 7 1111. uiffi 7 11. bord cū. 1111. car. Ibi. 11. ferui. 7 una ac pti. 7 un porc de pasna silua T.R.E. ualb. c. fol. Modo vi. lib.

In Walestone Hundred.

Canonici baiocses ten de epo

MICKLEHAM. p. v. hid. Brictric tenuit de rege. E. Ipse habuit. vi. hid ^{dimidiam} sed una ten Otbt. quā Antecessor ej tenuit in uadio de Brictrico p dim Marka auri. In tra canonicor sunt. 1111. uiffi 7 1. cot cū. 11. car. 7 uno seruo. 7 xl. ac pti. Tra. ē. 11. car. Val 7 ualuit. xl. fol. In tra Otbt sunt. 1111. ac pti. Val. vii. fol. Nil āplius. Ansgot ten dimid hid de epo. Val. v. fol. In ipso cō ten ipsi canonici de epo. 11. hid 7 dim. quas duo hōes tenuer de rege. E. Ibi. ē in dñio. 1. car. cū uno uiffi 7 11. bord. 7 1. seruo. 7 dim car. 7 xii. ac pti. Sēp. xx. fol.

Iste Wiltis ten MICHELHĀ. Lemar tenuit de rege. E. Tē 7 m se defd p. 11. hid 7 uua v. Ibi sunt. 11. uiffi 7 vi. cot. 7 dim moliñ de. xx. fol. T.R.E. 7 m ual. xl. fol. Cū recep. xii. fol 7 1111. den.

We find, from an old book of escheats for Surrey, in the reign of King John, that Robert and Matthew de Mickleham held one hide of land in Mickleham, of the gift of King Henry the elder (which probably was Hen. II. whose son Henry was crowned before the death of his father), and paid a rent for their farm, ten shillings *per annum*, to the Sheriff of Surrey; also William de Wanton held of his ancestors twelve acres of land in Mickleham, and paid from thence *per annum*, to the Sheriff of Surrey for his farm, twelve pence quit-rent.

From a very old document in the British Museum, intitled "Hæc sunt foeda militum in com. Surrey de honore de Clare, tempore E. I. & a. 19 Hen. III." we are informed that Alicia d' Aumartin held one knight's fee in Okkela, and in Mickleham half a fee, and that Robert de Mickleham held another half fee in Mickleham, both of the honour of Clare.—We also find that 9 Hen. IV. the priory of Merton did homage for lands in Mickleham, Dorking, &c.—In 3 and 4 Phil. and Mar. William Sakewille held the manor of Pollesden-Lacy (of the value of £5. 13s. 4d.) of the King, by the service of 100th part of a knight's fee, and 13s. 4d. rent; and 29 acres of wood called Hooke grove, Lower Furnes, *et alia in Myckleham, &c.*—There were also lands in this parish belonging to the priory of Reigate; but though these possessions were thus held, Mickleham was esteemed so inconsiderable in the reign of Hen. VIII. that it escaped the rapacity of Cardinal Wolsey, all the surrounding parishes having severely felt his power. At this day part of Norbury park, as having been formerly abbey land, pays no dues to the rector. Certain it is, that in 1513 Wylliam Wyldowsonne, citizen and mercer of London, was patron of this living: his monument remains in the chapel adjoining the church.

The parish contains six manors, and part of a seventh, as follow:

NORBURY

Mickleham.

NORBURY MANOR merits particular notice: This estate was many years possessed by the ancient family of Stydolf, a name very considerable in this and the adjoining counties ever since the Conquest. [In an old register, from 1549 to 1680, is a very curious licence granted 1692 by Moses Wall, parson of Mickleham, upon the certificate of Lawrence Wright, M. D. to the worshipful Ladie Frances Stydolf, to eat flesh during Lent, and on all fish days, on account of her ill health, she paying all dues for this indulgence. The next year the whole family were taken ill, and had the same licence on the same conditions.] This ancient family declining in a female, the Tryons came into possession: from them it passed to Mr. Chapman, of whom the present proprietor, WILLIAM LOCK, Esq. purchased the estate, with all its manerial appendages. The old mansion house stood on the lower side of the park, near the road; but being much decayed and ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled down the greatest part of it, reserving the north end for his farm, and erected, upon a well-chosen eminence on the opposite side of the park, one of the most elegant and beautiful seats in the county. From the church yard, the rising slopes of Norbury park, beautifully variegated with stately trees, appear to the greatest advantage: the park itself is very extensive and well diversified: it is asserted that, when Sir Richard Stydolf was owner, it was famed for containing 40,000 walnut trees.

The extent and richness of prospect from the house fill the beholder with admiration. To the north a large expanse of country displays a varied and magnificent scene. The south presents a picture equally striking: elegant villas and plantations on each side; Deepden, late the Duke of Norfolk's, but now belonging to Sir William Burrell, majestically closing the view. The hanging hills, adorned with stately beech on the right, contrast with the fine downs covered with evergreens, and the chalky crags of Box hill, on the left: beneath is the fertile vale through which the river Mole silently pursues its course, and then sinks imperceptibly from the sight. The banks of Arno cannot excel this scene.—Mr. Lock's saloon unites this grand amphitheatre of nature with the most excellent production of the late Barrett's inimitable pencil: an attempt unprecedented. The magnificent scenery with which he has embellished the walls being artfully managed to appear as a continuation of the view, introducing in the western compartment an assemblage of the lakes and mountains in Cumberland and Westmoreland, blended together, to form a landscape expressive of the most majestic idea of rural grandeur. The rude crags and distant summit of Skiddaw are contrasted with the placid meer below, which seems genially heated by the warm rays of a summer's setting sun, rendered more brilliant by the tints of a retiring storm, shadowing the mountain's side. The second compartment presents a nearer view of immense rocks in the dreary complexion of those stupendous deserts: the sun here scarcely affords a ray to cheer the gloomy scene. The fire-place forms the third: here the chimney glass is so let into the wall, that were it not for the real appearance of the hearth, imagination would suggest the entrance of an elegant arbour. In the fourth compartment the scene is continued, but with the placid effect of evening serenity: here the shepherd tells his amorous tale to the attentive fair: the figures are happily introduced. This scene opens to an organ, with a figure of St. Cecilia, by Cipriani, who painted the landscape figures—as did Gilpin the cattle. The ocean, bounded on one hand by hills and rocks, with a variety of characteristic accompaniments, complete the fifth scene. The ceiling represents a correspondent sky, seen through a circular treillage, by Pastorini: the carpet resembles a mown lawn. The whole is admirably connected with the view from the windows, and adapted to convey a classical idea of a perfect landscape.—The water to supply the house is raised by an engine, from a depth of 361 feet.—At Norbury many Roman coins have been found.

FRIDLY MANOR. By an inquisition, 16 Car. we find that John Leaver, Gent. held the manor of Fridly and other lands in Mickleham, of the King *in capite*, by knight's service.—Present possessor, DAVID JENKINSON, Esq. of Juniper Hall, erected by the late Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.—Mr. Jenkinson has erected another handsome villa, not yet occupied.

WEST HUMBLE MANOR is the property of Admiral Sir FRANCIS GEARY, Bart. In this manor are the ruins of a chapel of ease to the parish, now called Chapel Farm, which it is supposed was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HIGH ASHURST MANOR belongs to Mrs. VILLEBOIS, and is rented by Mr. Slatter: here formerly grew yew trees, the largest in England, planted for the use of the soldiery, before the invention of fire-arms. The yew trees are gone, and the land has been tilled at a great expence; but the north exposure of the house is bleak and unpleasant; it is however an agreeable object from the top of the downs.

LITTLE BURG, otherwise MICKLEHAM MANOR. Sir CHARLES TALBOT, Bart. of Antrim, Ireland, owns this manor, and is also patron of the living, by purchase.

WEST BETCHWORTH MANOR, including BOX HILL. Aubrey, in his History of Surrey, tells us that Sir Alan de Boxhull served in the wars of Edward I. against the Scots, from 1296 till 1307. From the Alans it came, as an appendage of Betchworth castle, to John Earl Warren, who in 1316 granted it to Edward II. Roger Huse was seized of the manor, 35 Edward III. as appears by the inquisition 1361. It was again restored to the Fitz-Alan family; for Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, died possessed of it in 1416. By a daughter it came into the family of Brown; for it is recorded, Inquis. at Cobham, 1 Jac. that "Ambrose, son of Sir Mathew Brown, Knt. held the manor of West Betchworth; and in Dorking, Capell, Micklam, and East Betchworth, held of the King and of the honor of Gloucester, by service of one knight's fee, to the value of £12." From Sir Adam Brown, the last of that family in the male line, it came by his daughter to Mr. Fenwick. Abraham Tucker, Esq. (author of an excellent work on Metaphysics, under the signature of Abraham Search, Esq.) was the next possessor. He bequeathed this estate to Mrs. TUCKER, his daughter, the present lady of the manor.

Box hill is situated in the north range of chalk hills, which begin near Farnham, and run almost in a continued chain to Folkstone in Kent. It begins in the west a soft chalk, and increasing in hardness by degrees eastward, at Gatton it becomes fire-stone: at the south-west angle of this hill is a stone quarry, but for many years disused. The greatest elevation of the west side of the hill, which is the steepest, is over against the grove (Mr. Bockett's): its summit is 445 feet perpendicular from the common level of the water in the river at Burford bridge, according to the admeasurement of Mr. Edwards, who is surveying the roads, &c. of this and the adjoining

Mickleham.

ing counties. The west part is bounded by the road, and the river Mole; the south by spacious sloping corn-fields; the east by High Ashurst; the north by the lawn belonging to Juniper Hall, forming a square of about three quarters of a mile each way, and containing an area of about 200 acres of land: the north side is covered with fine old yews, the south is crested with box, of the finest growth in England. The top is interspersed with serpentine walks, produced by the taste of Mrs. Tucker, who is studious to render this charming spot every way agreeable to those who delight in contemplative retirement, and enchanting prospect. The box, it is said, was planted by the noble collector of the Arundelian Marbles, who intended to have built a mansion on this romantic eminence; but want of water altered his design, and he erected one at Albury, four miles east of Guildford.—Boxhill formerly paid castle-guard to the castle at Rochester.

There is little doubt but that Boxhill, Norbury, and Little Burg were Roman exploratory camps, whence signals were made by fires, &c.

THORNCROFT MANOR. Only a part of this manor belongs to Mickleham; the lord of it is HENRY BOULTON, Esq. of Leatherhead.

Among the gentlemen's seats, that of the Honourable Mr. BOUVERIE, at Burford, is distinguished by being placed immediately under the precipice of Boxhill, called the *White*, in the middle of a spacious lawn judiciously laid out; a desirable, singular, romantic retirement. In the gardens is an urn on a pedestal inscribed to the memory of Shenstone, with some very apposite lines in his praise.

The GROVE is a curious cottage, belonging to JOHN BOCKETT, Esq. situated in a dell, almost obscured from sight by the luxuriant foliage of the trees which overspread it on every side. It is much frequented by strangers, who admire the taste of Mr. Reeves, the original projector: art has been successfully employed to improve the natural beauties of this sequestered spot. The following lines by Mrs. Knowles (relict of the late Dr. Knowles) appear on a seat surrounding one of the trees.

Come, gentle wanderer! sit and rest,
No more the winding maze pursue:
Art thou of solitude in quest?
Pause here—and take a solemn view.

Behold this spirit-calming vale;
Here stillness reigns—'tis stillness all;
Unless is heard some warbling tale,
Or distant sound of water-fall.

The letter'd stone, the Gothic gate,
The hermit's long forsaken cell
Warn thee of thy approaching fate:—
Oh, fear to die!—not living well!—

But if in virtue thou increase,
Thou'lt bear life's ills, nor fear to die;
Then ev'ry breeze will waft thee peace,
And foretaste sweets of promised joy!

M. K. 1782.

Besides the above-mentioned, the following gentlemen are resident in the village: JOHN NAILER, Esq. in the house formerly occupied by Lady Archer; Captain PHILLIPS, Captain ROGERS, the Reverend Mr. BLOUNT, &c. It should be remembered that here Mr. Guthrie the historian made his chief residence, and compiled his principal works.

THE CHURCH is a heavy building, but it is more ancient than any other in the neighbourhood: however, the chapel, now a pew for Mr. Lock's family, is very beautifully quadrated with flint and free-stone; the rest of the church, except the east window, is very plain. The tower is broad and low, terminated with a shingled spire, and contains three small bells: the door within the porch is pure Saxon. The church-yard is very contracted, and contains tomb-stones to the memory of Counsellor Bonwicke, Reverend Mr. Lodge, rector 46 years; vaults belonging to Mr. Lock and Reverend Mr. Filewood; a handsome monument to Mrs. Jenkinson; Dame Browne, relict of Sir W. Browne of Betchworth Castle:—the chancel and the north porch before the Saxon entrance are regularly covered with brick tiles; the body of the church is irregularly tiled with slate. The roof seems to have been built or repaired later than the other part of the church; evidently about the reign of Henry VIII. and probably by the patron, Widdowson.—The structure of the chancel is Saxon, of which the aisle that divides it from the body of the church is an ample testimony, particularly in its zig-zag carving: the chancel has four regular arched Saxon windows unimpaired. The body of the church is supported on the south side by four pillars, on which rest five arches, terminating at the great arch before-mentioned. The north side consists of a plain wall, having a square window, the frame of which encloses three compartments, each ending in carved Gothic points, and a sashed window opening into the neat chapel adjoining. In the chapel is a handsome stone altar monument, raised four feet, well carved, and arched over in the Gothic style, with figures, on a brass plate, of a citizen and his wife kneeling—"to the memory of Wylliam Wyddowsonne formerly patron, and his wife Jane, which dyssessyd the xxvii day of Septēber, the v yere of Kyng Henry the VIII."—On each side of the east window of this chapel are two Gothic niches, the tops of which are carved in spiral ornaments; the window has some stained glass; the top of each compartment represents Gothic stalls, under which were formerly historical subjects: the only one remaining, which is also mutilated, represents a knight in armour destroying an enemy. The figure is probably meant for St. Michael, to whom there is reason to conjecture the church is dedicated, and from whom the parish receives its name, Mickleham, the village of St. Michael. Two of the windows on the south side are built in the same style; the third has the appearance of modern reparation. But the greatest curiosity on this side, is the Saxon font, adhering to one of the pillars, carrying every mark of great antiquity. Over the pulpit, which has nothing peculiar in itself, is a very old helmet; by the crest, seemingly a wolf's head, it appears to have belonged to the Stydolfes; it bears the age of several centuries. The east window is very richly ornamented at top in Gothic workmanship, as represented in the plate.—There are several achievements for Delahay, Powell, Trapps, and grave-stones to the memory of Lady Stydolf 1636; Sir Francis Stydolf, Knight, 1655; Thomas Stydolf, Esq. 1652; William Wall, Gent. 1654; Thomason Hayue, 1655; Elizabeth Wall, 1666; Right Hon. Lady Byron, 1703; Sir Richard Stydolf, Knight and Baronet, 1676; Thomas Trapps, Esq. 1709; Augustinus and Philippa

Mickleham.

Philippa Bonwicke, 1688; J. Bonwicke, S. T. B. 1698, *et conjugis Dorothea*, 1711; B. Bonwicke, S. T. B. *fil. J. Bonwicke*, 1687; Joh. Amherst, Arm. 1691.

RECTORS. Mr. Richard Ellis, rector 50 years, died 1613; Mr. Moses Wall, died 1636; Mr. John Nelson, turned out of the rectory 1643, by the House of Commons, who ordered to succeed him Mr. William Hill: query, whether died rector, or removed. Mr. Fr. Maude, inducted 1644; John Bonwicke, B. D. 1669; Hen. Lodge, A. M. 1698; Philip Walton, M. A. 1744; THOMAS ROGER FILEWOOD, M. A. 1771, the present rector; rector also of Dunsfold in this county.

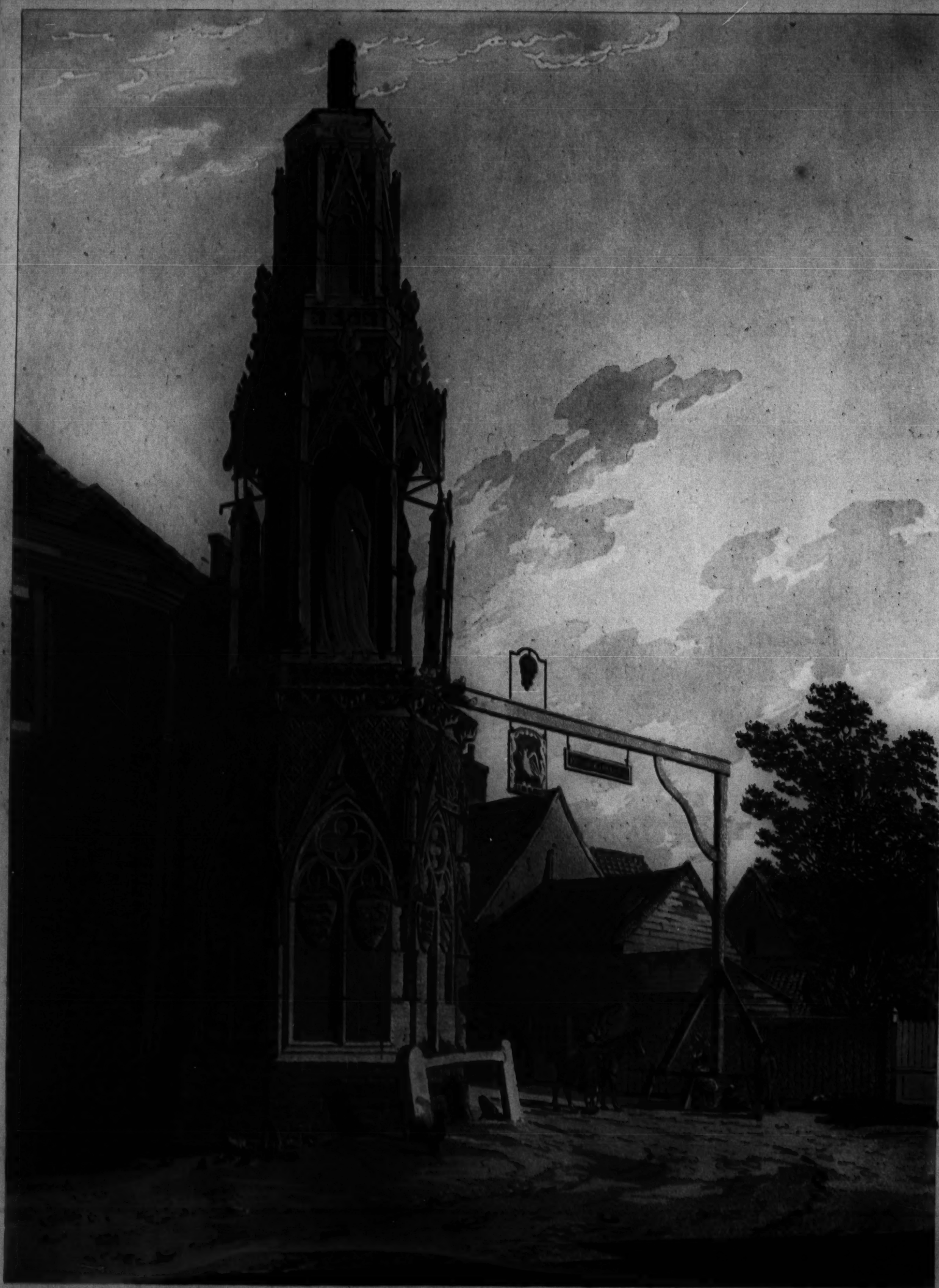
From the register we have "A perfect note of the lands belonging to the church of Mickleham in Surrey, July 31, 1651," signed by the church-wardens, viz. "Three rods in Ten-Acres, on the E. bounded with *Fridley* barn; on the W. bounded with a close called *Larkes-Lease*, belonging to Thomas Arnold; the S. lying against Henry Lucass's land; the N. against Thomas Tooth, and Widow Lucass her land; three rods in *Greenbam*."—"A terrier of glebe belonging to the parsonage of Mickleham; 20 acres of barren land, upon the downs of Mickleham, called *Randleys*; in the E. field an acre and half; in the *Hale*, two acres three rods; in *Greenbam*, five acres; in *Ten-Acres*, two acres; *Parson's Close*, containing four acres."

The profits of the rectory, by means of laying down lands in the parish, are reduced to £. 150 *per annum*.

Mrs. Lock has finished a school, for the education of girls belonging to this parish, immediately under her own inspection.—There is also a Sunday school under the patronage of the rector.

A natural curiosity here are the *swallows*, as they are called, being cavities in the form of a basin, in different places of the grounds hereabout, apparently occasioned by the sinking of the earth, probably where undermined by the river Mole. This river is another curiosity: in winter the water has a very powerful current, which imperceptibly decreases at the approach of summer, so much that the cattle are obliged to seek water at a great distance: at Leatherhead, however, only two miles from this place, it again becomes considerable: it is remarkable that the water passes into the earth thick and white, but rises again perfectly clear, producing excellent trout, &c.





WALTHAM CROSS.

Drawn by W. H. Sturt

Published Decr 1790, by J. C. Barrow, N° 59, Great Queen Street, Lincoln Inn Fields, and A. L. Perkins Esq. Nottingham.

Engraved by A. L. Perkins.

Waltham Cross.

TO elucidate the account of Waltham Cross a few extracts from English History are necessary to be introduced.—The weak politics of Henry III. occasioned discontents in Guienne; which Alphonso, King of Castile, taking advantage of, and, pretending a grant from Henry II. confirmed, as he alledged, by Richard and John, laid claim to this province. He formed a powerful party to support his claim, headed by Gaston de Moncade, Viscount of Bearn. The malcontents, thus encouraged, made such progress, that Henry was obliged to go in person to save the country. Henry laid out money, granted by parliament for a voyage to the Holy Land, in preparation for this war; and landing at Bourdeaux, easily became master of Reole, and all the other castles in their possession, which, depending on Henry's usual indolence, they had neglected to fortify. Meanwhile, Alphonso not supporting his adherents, Henry imagined he waited for his departure to raise fresh commotions in the province, and was afraid this would always be the case. The apprehension gave him great uneasiness, because, to prevent his enemy's designs, he saw himself obliged to keep a standing army, in Guienne, without resources to maintain it. To free himself from this difficulty he dispatched an ambassador to Spain, to propose a marriage between Edward, his eldest son, and Eleanor, sister of Alphonso. Finding there was no probability of becoming master of Guienne, since the arrival of the English succours, and considering the alliance as very advantageous for the princess his sister, Alphonso agreed without much solicitation, and thereupon resigned to Prince Edward all his pretensions to Guienne. The Bishop of Bath and John Mansel, Henry's special chaplains, were the agents in this affair, and brought back a charter, sealed with a golden seal; which charter is still preserved in the King's archives in the old Chapter-house at Westminster. As soon as this was concluded, the Queen of England hastened to Bourdeaux, with Edward and Edmund her sons, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prince Edward was immediately sent in great state to Burgos, where he married the Infanta Eleanor, in June 1253, and in a few days returned with his bride to Bourdeaux, where the King and Queen stayed to receive them.

The circumstances which induced this marriage it was not improper briefly to mention: this however is not a place to enlarge on, or even to enumerate, the brilliant actions of our illustrious prince, afterwards King Edward I. Historians uniformly celebrate the affectionate attachment of the royal pair. Eleanor accompanied the prince her husband in his crusade to the Holy Land: here, it is related, that she saved his life, by sucking the poison from a wound he received by the hand of a desperate assassin. Edward had four sons and nine daughters by this Queen; but Edward II. his successor was the only son that survived him.

Queen Eleanor died, deeply regretted by the King, on the 21st November 1291, of a fever, at the house of Richard de Weston, at Hardeby, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. Her bowels were interred in the cathedral at Lincoln, where the King erected a cenotaph to her memory, on which is placed her figure in copper gilt, with an inscription. Her body was removed to Westminster Abbey, and deposited at the feet of Henry III. under a tomb of grey marble, having on the north side the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, with her figure as large as the life. It is observable that Queen Eleanor bore quarterly gules, a castle or; and argent, a lion rampant purple; which were the arms of Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon, her father, and quartered by him: these were the first two coats borne quarterly in one shield, which Edward III. next imitated, when he quartered France and England. The arms of Ponthieu are, or, three bentlets azure, with a border, gules.

Farther to testify his regard for, and to perpetuate the memory of this excellent princess, King Edward erected crosses, in honour of her, at all the places where her body was rested, on the journey from Hardeby to Westminster Abbey; namely, at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, WALTHAM, and Charing, then only a village between London and Westminster.

The Honourable Hor. Walpole—now Lord Orford—in his *Anecdotes of Painting* (vol. i. page 28 *et seq.*) remarks that, with respect to the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, Vertue (who made accurate drawings of all those now extant, with a design of engraving, which drawings are in his Lordship's collection) with great probability supposed they were built on the designs of Peter Cavalini, a Roman sculptor of great eminence, the inventor of mosaic work, and whom, from various circumstances, he discovered to be the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

The following particulars respecting Waltham Cross have been amply noticed by Mr. Gough, in the third volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, from which we have selected the substance of some passages, with a few additional remarks.

The Cross commonly called Waltham Cross is really situate in the parish of Cheshunt, at the head of the road which turns down from the high north road to the town of Waltham, the latter parish not beginning till we have crossed the river Lea, which is the boundary of these parishes, and of the counties of Essex and Hertfordshire. It is probable that the Cross stood as insulated as that near Northampton, or at least that the only building near it was the inn now having for its sign the Four Swans, and which lately bore marks of antiquity in the form of its chimneys, and in the quantity of chesnut timber employed about it: but the resort of travellers rendering more houses of entertainment necessary on this spot, the Cross has been almost taken into the end of a second inn erected contiguous to it, whereby its ornaments have been damaged, and much of its beauty is concealed. When Dr. Stukeley was Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and presented them his drawing of it February 28, 1720-1, he received direction from them to pay for setting down certain posts, to protect it from injury by carriages. He exhibited a new drawing of it July 24, the same year, which was engraved at their expence by Mr. Vertue 1721, and makes the 7th plate of the first volume of their *Vetusta Monumenta*. This, however superior to the print in Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, I. pl. 12; to that prefixed to Mr. Farmer's *History of the Town of Waltham*; and to a third, engraved by S. Harris 1720, at the expence of S. B. after a drawing by Peter Tillemens, the plate of which was sold among Millan's in March 1781, by no means supersedes the representation they exhibited in this volume of the present state of the Cross, from a drawing made by Mr. Schnebbelie,

Waltham Cross.

Draughtsman to the Society. The interest the Society took to preserve this curious monument did not stop here. In 1757 Dr. Stukeley wrote to Lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, the posts before mentioned being removed by the commissioners of turnpikes: he requested his lordship, in the name of the Society, to build brickwork round the masonry at the base, and to set up posts. With this request of the Society his lordship was pleased to comply, and received their thanks, with a print of the Cross. The Doctor lamented the encroachments of the adjoining house on the Cross, which he observed had originally ten steps round it, and that the roof bowed against one of the fine images of the Queen. He adds, that the manor of Waltham Holy Cross formerly belonged to the Earl of Richmond, and that a chapel stood hard by the Cross, which may have been succeeded by the inn above mentioned. To the fortunate interposition of this learned body, the existence of the monument is at this moment owing. But the upper parts have, notwithstanding, suffered great mutilation; and not the least of these was the late fixing of a direction for the road among the foliage of the spandrils of one side, and notwithstanding the care taken to preserve the pillars of the second story by strengthening them with iron cramps, some of them are much decayed; and one in particular, as appears in the present view, is considerably out of an upright.

The Cross is a regular hexagon; each side of the lower story, divided into two compartments charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, in shields pendant each from different foliage; over these compartments is a quaterfoil, and over that, in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each compartment is richly frosted with leaves. The spandrils of each pediment are carved with eight-leaved flowers in lozenges, and the pannels are parted by purfled finials divided by two niches; the cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage and lions heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quaterfoils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles in pairs. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments with a bouquet on the top, and the pillars that support them are also purfled in two stories: this story also finishes with a cornice and battlement, like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the Queen are crowned, her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a sceptre or globe.

It has been conjectured, that the circumstances of Waltham Abbey being an ancient and royal foundation, obtained it the honour of lodging the royal body, which must certainly have been carried all the distance between St. Albans and Waltham out of the way. Among the benefactions to this house of Augustine canons, conferred by our sovereigns, from Henry II. who first changed it from a college to an abbey, we shall find not a few conferred by Edward I. and several of them after this event; though their greatest benefactor appears to have been his grandson. Henry III. is said to have passed much of his time at this abbey, and granted a market and fair to the town. The gate leading into the abbey precinct is still remaining, and bears on the bases of its arch the arms of England and France quarterly, as in the time of Edward III. All the eastern part of the church, with the transepts, was pulled down at the Dissolution, and occasioned the fall of the centre tower, which was rebuilt at the west end in 1558, the fifth year of Philip and Mary. From the shafts and capitals of purbeck marble dug up in the ruins, it may be presumed that the style of the choir was that of the reign of Henry III.; that of the nave is much older: the massive pillars with wreath work, vulgarly supposed to have been filled up with brass, and the zig-zag and dental round arches, bespeak it of date coeval with the foundation by Harold, or about the time of the Conquest; and the remaining arch of the old tower, and some windows of the transept, are in the same style.



DEBDEN.

Printed by J. C. Barrow, P.L.A.

Published Dec. 1st 1891, by J. C. Barrow, No. 59, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and G. J. Parkyn, Esq., Nottingham.

Designed by G. J. Parkyn.





KIDWELLY.

Engraved by G. H. D. Jones

Published and Sold by J. C. BARNES, No. 39, Great Queen Street, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, — and G. L. HUGHES, Esq., Nottingham.

Printed by J. P. Collier

Printed by J. P. Collier, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

